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 20 GMCA Pty. Ltd., and Trapone Corporation Pty. Ltd.  
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22 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 23 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

24  
 25 **JENS ERIK SORENSEN, as Trustee of ) Case No. 08 CV 0233**  
 26 **SORENSEN RESEARCH AND )**  
 27 **DEVELOPMENT TRUST, )**  
 28 **Plaintiff, )**  
 29 **v. )**  
 30 **GLOBAL MACHINERY COMPANY, )**  
 31 **an Australian company; GMCA PTY. )**  
 32 **LTD., an Australian company; )**  
 33 **TRAPONE CORPORATION PTY. )**  
 34 **LTD., an Australian company; and DOES )**  
 35 **1-100, )**  
 36 **Defendants. )**  
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**DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION  
 TO MOTION TO MODIFY  
 PATENT LOCAL RULES  
 SCHEDULE TO ACCELERATE  
 IDENTIFICATION OF  
 CLAIMED INVALIDATING  
 PRIOR ART**

Date: May 23, 2008  
 Time: 11:00 a.m.  
 Courtroom 15, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 Hon. Barry Ted Moskowitz

44 Plaintiff Jens Erik Sorensen, as Trustee of Sorensen Research and Development Trust  
 45 ("Plaintiff") filed Plaintiff's Notice of Motion and Motion to Modify Patent Local Rules

1 Schedule to Accelerate Identification of Claimed Invalidating Prior Art (the “Motion”) (Docket  
 2 No. 15) on March 26, 2008. In opposition to the Motion, Defendants Global Machinery  
 3 Company, GMCA Pty. Ltd., and Trapone Corporation Pty. Ltd. (“Defendants”) state as follows:

4 **BACKGROUND**

5 In this action, Plaintiff alleges infringement of U.S. Patent No. 4,935,184 (the “‘184  
 6 patent”). The ‘184 patent expired on February 5, 2008 and is no longer in effect. There are  
 7 currently two (2) reexamination proceedings pending before the United States Patent and  
 8 Trademark Office (“USPTO”) regarding the validity and scope of the ‘184 patent. There are also  
 9 currently twenty-three (23) patent infringement cases pending in this Court regarding the ‘184  
 10 patent, filed by Plaintiff against various parties. Five (5) of these cases have been stayed,<sup>1</sup> and  
 11 Motions for Stay are pending in seven (7) others,<sup>2</sup> including this case (Docket No. 9). Plaintiff  
 12 has filed motions identical to the current Motion in all of these twenty-three (23) related cases,  
 13 and has requested that the Court hear oral arguments on all of them at 11:00 am on May 23, 2008  
 14 (Docket No. 16).

15 **ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES**

16 In the Motion, Plaintiff argues that the Court stayed the low-number related case  
 17 *Sorensen v. Black & Decker Corp. et al*, Case No 06cv1572 because “[t]he Court believes that it  
 18 will benefit from the PTO’s evaluation of how the previously unconsidered prior art references  
 19 impact the claims of the patent-in-suit.” Therefore, Plaintiff reasons, Defendants must disclose  
 20 all invalidating prior art within 60 days in order for the USPTO to consider such prior art during

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<sup>1</sup> *Sorensen v. Black & Decker* (06cv1572); *Sorensen v. Giant* (07cv2121); *Sorensen v. Esseplast* (07cv2277); *Sorensen v. Energizer* (07cv2321); and *Sorensen v. Helen of Troy Texas Corporation* (07cv2278).

<sup>2</sup> *Sorensen v. Emerson* (08cv0060); *Sorensen v. Global Machinery* (08cv0233); *Sorensen v. Kyocera* (08cv0411); *Sorensen v. Rally* (08cv0305); *Sorensen v. Ryobi* (08cv0070); *Sorensen v. Senco* (08cv0071); and *Sorensen v. Central Purchasing* (08cv0309).

1 the reexaminations, or the benefits intended by the Court in issuing the stay in the *Black &*  
2 *Decker* case will not be achieved. However, this reasoning contains certain logical flaws. First,  
3 Plaintiff ignores the fact that the Court in *Black & Decker* listed several benefits to staying the  
4 action, only one of which was the benefit of the USPTO's evaluation of the prior art. Second,  
5 Plaintiff ignores the fact that the Court will still receive a substantial benefit even if the USPTO  
6 does not consider *all* of the prior art that the Court eventually considers. Indeed, there is no  
7 requirement that all prior art must be considered by the USPTO before being considered by the  
8 Court. The value of the USPTO's consideration of certain prior art is not diminished if the  
9 USPTO does not consider additional prior art; the Court still receives the benefit of the USPTO's  
10 expertise as to the prior art it considers, and this benefit is sufficient to justify the *Black &*  
11 *Decker* stay. To say that disclosing all prior art within 60 days is "necessary," "in order to  
12 achieve the benefits that the Court intended to be gained from a stay," as is claimed by Plaintiff,  
13 is exceedingly overdramatic.

14 Moreover, to require Defendants to disclose their claimed invalidating prior art in 60  
15 days, without expressly providing for an opportunity for Defendants to later amend their  
16 disclosed prior art, is patently unfair and prejudicial. Defendants are not parties to the currently  
17 pending reexaminations. Defendants did not initiate or otherwise participate in the instigation of  
18 the currently pending reexaminations. Defendants are not parties to the *Black & Decker* case.  
19 Defendants have filed a Motion for Stay pending resolution of the currently pending  
20 reexaminations, but, as of the filing of this Opposition, the current action has not been stayed. In  
21 short, neither Defendants nor this action are involved in the reexaminations in any way and,  
22 unless and until the current action is stayed, the reexaminations are in no way involved in this  
23 action. To subject Defendants to the burden of an accelerated Patent Local Rules schedule and  
24 require them to lock themselves into a position regarding the validity of the '184 patent at an

1 abnormally early date without the benefit of the other steps in the Patent Local Rules schedule to  
2 which a defendant is normally entitled is unconscionable.

3 The Patent Local Rules set forth a very specific timeline to be followed in patent cases.  
4 Each step in the process has a deadline that is based on the completion of the previous step.  
5 Beginning with Defendant's first appearance, an Early Neutral Evaluation Conference is to occur  
6 within 60 days. If the case cannot be settled, Plaintiff is required to provide Defendants with  
7 Preliminary Infringement Contentions within 14 days thereafter. Defendants then have 60 days  
8 to provide Plaintiff with Preliminary Invalidity Contentions, which include the identity of each  
9 item of prior art that allegedly anticipates each asserted claim or renders it obvious. These  
10 Preliminary Invalidity Contentions cannot be amended except upon a showing of good cause.

11 As illustrated above, normally a defendant has the opportunity to attempt to settle the  
12 case and receives the benefit of learning of the plaintiff's position prior to the 60-day clock  
13 starting on disclosing prior art. This timeline allows a defendant not only the time necessary to  
14 undertake the lengthy and extremely expensive process of identifying prior art, but also allows a  
15 defendant the opportunity to evaluate the plaintiff's case and determine the extent to which an  
16 involved investigation of prior art is justified. In some cases, a defendant may determine that  
17 their time and money are better spent on other aspects of their defense than in identifying prior  
18 art. The orderly process of the Local Patent Rules timeline allows this evaluation to be made on  
19 sufficient information. It is not only the total time provided to a defendant by the schedule that is  
20 of value, but also the information that a defendant receives along the path to disclosing prior art,  
21 including at the Early Neutral Evaluation and in the Preliminary Infringement Contentions. Yet  
22 Plaintiff does not propose merely shortening the time in between steps to reach the step of  
23 disclosing prior art earlier than normal. Rather, Plaintiff proposes yanking that step out of the  
24 normal progression and forcing Defendants to commit themselves to a final position out of order

1 and abnormally early, while allowing Plaintiff to proceed in the normal order with the benefit of  
2 the full timeline to determine a position. This is fundamentally and undeniably unfair.

3 Defendants recognize that the USPTO may be better able to fully reexamine the '184  
4 patent if all of the relevant prior art is brought to its attention. Defendants also recognize that the  
5 Court may benefit from the USPTO's consideration of prior art in the stayed cases when the  
6 stays are lifted, if the '184 patent survives the reexamination process. Therefore, Defendants are  
7 prepared to provide Plaintiff with all of the invalidating prior art about which Defendants are  
8 aware within 60 days, on the condition that the Court orders that such disclosure is not final and  
9 may be amended for any reason when Defendants prepare their Preliminary Invalidity  
10 Contentions according to the normal Patent Local Rules schedule. However, it would be unfair  
11 and prejudicial to require such early disclosure to be made under the Preliminary Invalidity  
12 Contentions provision of the Local Patent Rules, effectively forcing Defendants to conduct an  
13 expensive validity investigation prematurely and preventing Defendants from later amending  
14 such disclosure without a showing of good cause.

15 For the reasons set forth above, Defendants respectfully request that the Court deny  
16 Plaintiff's Notice of Motion and Motion to Modify Patent Local Rules Schedule to Accelerate  
17 Identification of Claimed Invalidating Prior Art.

18 Date: April 25, 2008

19 Respectfully submitted,  
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21 /s/Cassandra L. Wilkinson

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13 Company, GMCA Pty. Ltd., and Trapone  
14 Corporation Pty. Ltd.  
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18 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**  
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20 The undersigned hereby certifies that on April 25, 2008, the foregoing document was  
21 electronically transmitted to the Clerk of the Court using the ECF System for filing and  
22 transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing to the following ECF registrants:  
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